

FOR THE HONOR OF THE LAND

Soil Building is a Fundamental in Successful Farming.

When an American interviewer recently visiting Kipling at his English country place, he was shown a mason digging as far down as five feet for

a concrete foundation for a wall. "Do you see how substantially he is doing that?" asked Kipling. "They should be interesting to an American, who is used to seeing things done in a hurry. But here in Sussex they build for the ages. Once, here, I asked a man why he plowed so deeply, and I asked this mason why he went so far down for his foundation when two or

made the same answer—a phrase that I have learned since is commonly in use in Sussex, like an adage or a motto; "We do it this way for the honor of the land." "For the honor of the land" our efforts should always conform, and in building anything on the farm permanence and stability should be first considered. Our building should be

for posterity, not for ourselves alone. The light soils found in Virginia and the Carolinas are very deficient in humus or decayed organic matter. Therefore, the problem of supplying the deficient organic matter is one of the first with which the farmer is confronted. Humus—the life of the soil—must be put in the soil for the following reasons.

1. Humus is the chief source of supply of nitrogen.
2. Humus, when decaying, makes available plant food from the store of unavailable plant food in the soil.
3. Humus acts as a sponge and increases the water-holding capacity of the soil.
4. Humus makes the soil more mellow and granular.
5. Humus binds together the soil particles and thus prevents the soil from drying by wind or washing by rain.
6. Humus permits air to enter heavy clay soils more readily.
7. Humus makes soil darker in color.
8. Humus furnishes food for countless numbers of bacteria that are helpful to plant growth.
9. Humus prevents baking.

All organic matter produced on the farm that cannot be used as food should be returned to the soil to supply humus. Corn and cotton stalks, straw, and all spoiled hay, etc., should not be burned, for in burning, the organic matter is destroyed. They should be worked into the soil where they will decay and form humus. All manure produced should be saved, spread upon the fields, and worked into the soil. If enough manure is not furnished in this manner to keep up the supply of humus then some crop should be plowed under for this purpose.

The best crops to plow under for green manure are cowpeas, soy beans, sweet clover, and rye. Any of these crops may be planted in the spring and plowed under in June in time to plant a crop of sorghum or corn in July. In this way a season's crop is not lost and the soil is benefited.

CAN THE SOUTH AFFORD NOT TO INCREASE THE PER ACRE YIELD OF CORN?

It is stated that the weakest crop grown on Southern farms is the corn crop, which in total value comes next to cotton. The total value of the corn crop last year was \$845,000,000, yet only two states of the South group produced a yield of more than twenty bushels an acre. Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Georgia averaged less than fifteen. Virginia, averaged 28, North Carolina 19 and South Carolina 16 bushels an acre.

The situation is a little difficult to understand when we remember along with these low figures that the South has the record for corn yield per acre and boasts of a large number of records of more than two hundred bushels an acre.

The low average per acre, it must be remembered, includes a large number of acres and probably farms, where the yield is less than half of fifteen.

Why plant such lands in corn? A twenty bushel an acre crop should be the irreducible minimum of every acre. If the land will not make this much, then turn it over entirely to the cowpea, soy bean and velvet bean. Let legumes have a chance, rather than waste labor on a hopeless task.

Assuming that good judgment has been displayed in the selection and testing of seed, the next consideration should be good land and proper tillage. The tillage of the soil cannot be too good for corn. The land should be fine, mellow and moist, and should be free from weeds. Corn will not make a crop in either clods or grass. Fix the land right before you plant, and then so cultivate it as to keep it like you fix it until the crop is made. The cultivation should not be deep enough to injure the roots of the crop,—it should be frequent and shallow.

It is possible that the average yield per acre in the South can be doubled by selecting good seed, getting the highest yielding varieties suitable to your section; planting in productive soil; giving careful tillage, and making an intelligent use of fertilizers. Your County Agent or the State Agricultural College will be glad to advise you the best yielding varieties of corn to plant in your section.

G. A. Cardwell,
Agr. and Industrial Agent.

NEW HOTEL OWNERS TO MAKE CHANGES

Florence, April 18.—Sanborn Chase and P. J. Maxwell, joint owners of the Central hotel, announced today that they would begin work immediately on the remodeling of the hotel. While it is not likely that they will make an addition to the property at this time plans for increasing the capacity of the hotel have been considered and when the owners come to a definite decision on this point they will not be delayed by architectural troubles of any sort. Mr. Chase stated today that the entire hotel building would be thoroughly worked over. Some changes of course will be necessary to make the building accord with their plans. In addition to this the hotel will be newly furnished throughout an order for the furniture having already been placed. Furniture of the latest and most pleasing design has been ordered and sanitation will be an important feature of the new arrangements.

In discussing his plans Mr. Chase stated that the owners would probably tear away the north wall of the court and extend the rooms in the shape of two wings. As the property goes through to Front street there is ample room, he stated, for making an additions to these wings which might be desired. The present walls of the hotel are strong enough he added to permit the building of another story. Messrs. Chase and Maxwell took possession of the Central hotel the first of the month. At present it is leased to Mr. Smith. The price paid for the entire property was nearly \$110,000.

ONE DEAD; ONE SHOT IN BATTLE

Winston-Salem, N. C., April 18.—Ex-Sheriff Lee Joyce was killed, Jim Matthews, special deputy, was shot through the neck and probably fatally wounded, and three negroes were killed in a fight between officers and negroes at Walnut Cove, N. C., 15 miles from this city, late this evening.

According to reports received here, the officers attempted to break up a card game said to have been going on in a restaurant operated by Nick Hairston a negro.

three feet would do, and they both. When the officers entered the restaurant, the negroes according to the report received here by the police, began shooting. Ex-President Joyce is said to have been killed immediately, and in addition to the neck wound Matthews was badly beaten. Peeling is running high in Walnut Cove, according to reports.

NOTICE

The following Certificates in Clarendon Building & Loan Company have been lost or destroyed. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the said Clarendon Building & Loan Co. for the issuance of new Certificates to replace same at the office of said Company on the 27th day of May, 1920.

- Certificate No. 130 for 5 shares to B. A. Johnson.
 - Certificate No. 45 for 5 shares to Jake Iseman.
 - Certificate No. 143 for 10 shares to W. T. Lesesne.
 - Certificate No. 168 for 10 shares to W. T. Lesesne.
 - Certificate No. 112 for 5 shares to L. H. Harvin.
 - Certificate No. 113 for 10 shares to L. H. Harvin.
 - Certificate No. 61 for 3 shares to G. J. McCoy.
 - Certificate No. 99 for 5 shares to J. H. Hawkins.
 - Certificate No. 111 for 10 shares to A. L. Lesesne.
- Clarendon Building & Loan Co. 15-6t-c.

NOTICE OF DISCHARGE

I will apply to the Judge of Probate for Clarendon county, on the 10th day of May 1920, at 1 o'clock A. M., for Letters of Discharge as executor of the estate of Robert B. Mellett Senior, deceased.

Robert B. Mellett, Sr.
Executor.
Summerton, S. C., April 1st, 1920 5t-p

ADMINISTRATORS SALE

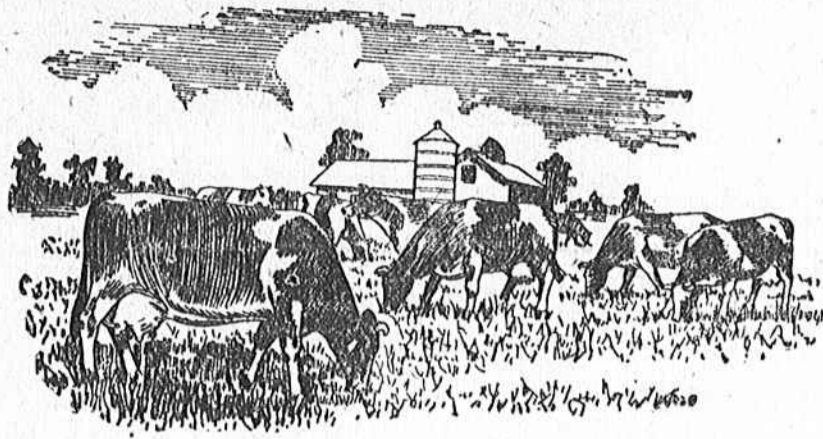
Pursuant to an order of J. M. Windham Judge of Probate, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the residence of the late James Morris, on Saturday the 24th day of April 1920, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. the following personal property; 1 lot of corn, 1 mule, small lot of peas, lot of sweet potatoes and slips, lot of kitchen furniture lot of home cured meat, fodder and hay, 2 sows and 17 pigs, and 6 bushels of cotton seed.

J. D. Mitchum,
Administrator.
Jordan, S. C., April 6, 1920—14-3t-

NOTICE OF DISCHARGE

We will apply to the Judge of Probate for Clarendon county, on the 10th day of May 1920 at 11 o'clock A. M. for Letters of Discharge as executors of the estate of Sallie McKnight Clarke, deceased.

G. A. Lemon,
E. R. Wilson,
Executors.



DAIRY FARMING

to be profitable must be handled on a strictly business basis.

First of all choose your herd carefully, procuring, always, the best breeds. If your choice runs to Jerseys, get them; if the wonderful record of the Holstein, the Ayrshire, the Guernsey or the milking strain of the Shorthorn appeals to you, you may select any of these breeds with the full assurance that you are getting good producers.

Second in importance—KEEP BOOKS ON YOUR COWS. The following suggestion will offer a simple record:

DEBITS:		CREDITS:	
Feed Consumed	\$-----	Milk & Butter Produced	\$-----
Labor and Marketing	\$-----	Calf	\$-----
Other Overhead	\$-----	Manure or other profits	\$-----

The value of some sort of authentic record was very forcibly demonstrated in a Wisconsin dairy cow competition where ten best cows of a herd showed a gross return of \$239.15 per cow, or a net profit of \$124.15 each. At the same time, the ten poorest cows showed a gross return of \$75.99 per cow, or a net profit of only \$14.89 each. The ten poorest cows ate as much as the good ones, and yet the difference between owning each lot was a difference between earning an income of \$1,241.50 per year and one of \$148.90. x

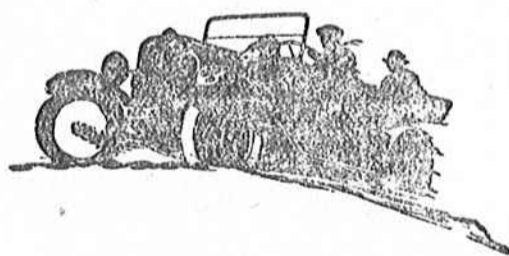
We urge dairying in this community, but we also urge good breeds and we are willing to meet our farmers more than half way in the matter of procuring the right kind of cows.

Why not talk it over?

x This test occurred several years ago, but the percentage today would be the same.

First National Bank

W. C. DAVIS, President
J. A. WEINBERG, Vice-President
J. T. STUKES, Cashier



A Year's Abuse In 7 Days

All Light Car Road Records Smashed

At Indianapolis recently an Overland 4 stock car was driven 5,452 miles continuously in seven days and nights, over frozen country roads.

This is an average of 778 miles per day—more than the distance between Toledo and New York City. This is another tribute to the cushioning effect of Triplex Springs and the quality of material in Overland 4.



present for your approval the six

Garda

WATKINS TOILET CREATIONS
Picture Hats
Each will impress its charm upon you

W. E. Reardon, Manning, S. C.

Watkins Products - Used for Over 50 Years

BRADHAM'S Duroc Farm!

Breeders of Registered Duroc Jersey Hogs

MANNING, S. C.